

# THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 32

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New Insurance written, 1889.....	50,513,354
Total Income, 1889.....	6,331,935
Premium Income.....	5,289,817
Paid Policyholders.....	2,467,862
Total Assets.....	£17,568,591
Liabilities (4% basis).....	
Surplus.....	4,754,390

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RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 11th, 1890.

The methods employed by the government for the organization of tickets for the approaching congressional elections, can not certainly be commended either on the ground of republican principle, or of good taste and sound policy. It was a serious mistake, in the first place, to include in the constitutional project an exception in favor of the present members of the provisional government, who are thus permitted to become candidates in the next election by a special law to be adopted after the election takes place. It would have been a noble example of patriotism, unselfishness and devotion to principle had the members of this government insisted that no exceptions should be made to the provisions of this law, and that it was their duty and pleasure to be the first to obey its requirements, even at the sacrifice of personal ambition and interest. The law which goes into force with exceptions, or suspensions, at the very outset, is not likely to command much respect in the future. In addition to this, the part taken by the provisional government and the use made of official influences in the organization of the state tickets, is a very serious mistake. We are advised that Brazil is to be a federative republic, and that the states are to be free to manage their own affairs. This means, or should mean, that they will be permitted to elect their own local governments and select their own representatives to the national legislature. And yet, not only is the national provisional government still administering the state governments, including the judicial and police departments, on precisely the lines followed by the military, but we find that even the tickets for senators and representatives are in large part emanating from the central authority. When ministers find it convenient to make election tours to arrange for their return at the polls, and when state officials are called to consult with the government as to the organization of tickets, certainly something is radically wrong with the official conception of a popular government. It ought not to be forgotten that precedents are being established which will in future rule the management of elections and the general policy of the national administration. If tickets are to be organized here in Rio de Janeiro, and official pressure is to be used to secure the return of certain individuals, then a republican representative government will never be realized.

In commenting on the new draft of a constitution for Brazil, the *New York Commercial Bulletin* of June 25th says of the college of presidential electors: "Brazil might well have improved, or tried an improvement, on the electoral system." It is singular that among all the provisions of the American constitution, the particular one which has failed most signalily has been the one most carefully copied by the Brazilian constitutional commission. Had they been thoroughly familiar with the political history of the United States, they would have known that the original intention of the framers of the American constitution was never fully realized, and that no effort has been made to carry it into execution since the second presidential election. There was at first very little confidence in the

people and it was very generally believed that they could not be trusted to choose the chief magistrate of the nation by a direct popular election. To guard against the influence which dangerous men were expected to exert over the people, and to provide a check upon hasty popular action, they devised a scheme which removed the choice of a President from the people and conferred it upon a temporary body of electors chosen at the popular elections. It was presumed that the people would indicate no choice, and that the electoral colleges would be free to choose any person according to their own pleasure. Almost from the very beginning, however, the people selected their own candidates and the electoral college was relegated to the subordinate position of registering the popular will as expressed at the polls. It has been, therefore, an almost useless formalism, a deceptive incumbrance. The people actually nominate their own presidential candidates at their great national conventions, and the electoral colleges would no more vote for other candidates than they would vote to abolish the office altogether. In view of all this, of the recognized uselessness of this provision, it is inexplicable how the Brazilian commission came to include it in the project now before the country. It may be that the people will be apathetic enough to elect such colleges of electors without looking beyond them to the candidates for the greatest office in their gift; if they do, the country will be ruled by an oligarchy and the people will be mere puppets in their hands. It is impossible for a free, spirited and enterprising people to be indifferent on such a question, and this will inevitably render the electoral college practically inoperative.

The final outcome of the Buenos Aires revolution has been just what the revolutionists were fighting for and what the great majority of Argentines desired—the expulsion of Juarez Celman from the presidency. We were certain that the sudden termination of fighting did not mean the defeat of the revolutionary party, and we could not believe that the subsequent acts of the executive in the removal of the insurgent officers from service and the suppression of leading newspapers, were wholly in accordance with the conditions of peace agreed upon between the opposing forces. The attempt of President Celman, who kept himself safely out of danger during the struggle, to enforce repressive measures after the opposition had surrendered their arms, was clearly not in accord with the conditions agreed upon, for several of his own cabinet resigned and no one cared to take their places. Unable to carry out his own plans, even with a not-unfriendly Congress, and unable to obtain a cabinet which could harmonize the demands of the popular party with his peculiar views, there was no other course left for him to pursue except that of resignation. And even here, according to the telegraph, he failed to improve his last opportunity to do a graceful and honorable thing. Instead of submitting to the manifest will of the people and withdrawing from his high position in the interests of peace and harmony, he sought to compel Vice-President Pellegrini to retire with him, and thus leave the country open to the disorders attendant upon the choice of a successor. Fortunately Pellegrini refused to be party to such an intrigue, and Celman was eventually compelled to resign unconditionally on the 6th inst. The rejoicings which immediately followed and the almost unanimous expression of confidence and good will toward his successor, who has been able to retain all this through all his associations with a most corrupt government, is ample proof that the personality of Juarez Celman alone was the principal cause of the trouble. If he were endowed with one single element of patriotism and honor, with even the slightest touch of humane feeling, the future of Juarez Celman, with all his ill-gotten wealth, would be anything but enviable. At his door must lie the responsibility for all this loss of life and property, and for the national shame and discredit which have followed. We are glad to note that President Pellegrini has lost no time in removing the restrictions which Celman laid upon the press, and in placing the city once more under the control of the civil authorities. In due time, we doubt not, all the disabilities will be removed from those connected with the insurrection, and all cause for complaint and ill-feeling

will be swept away forever. And then, under a new and better policy, in which economy and industry shall supplant extravagance and speculation, the Argentine people may soon expect to start once again on the way to a happy and prosperous future.

It has been found advisable, after consulting with the managers of several of our prominent business houses, to defer a regular canvass for subscriptions to the projected hospital fund until an opportunity has been given to consult their friends in England and the United States. The brief delay will occasion no prejudice to the undertaking, for it is generally believed that larger subscriptions will be authorized from the other side than the resident managers would feel themselves at liberty to give were the subscriptions pressed at once. The project has thus far met with so cordial a reception and the promises of assistance have been so spontaneous, that its success may be considered reasonably certain. It is not designed to undertake any very elaborate plan at the outset, consequently the anticipated subscriptions ought to meet the most pressing requirements and leave something over for a maintenance fund. In the meantime we trust our friends will not permit their interest to grow lukewarm, and will use every endeavor to secure a generous support for it. Copies of the subscription prospectus may be obtained at this office.

The settlement of the difficulties between the police, on the one side, and the soldiers and sailors on the other, is so easy and simple that there ought not to be the slightest hesitation over it. In the first place, the police are entirely within their rights and territory. They are intrusted with the maintenance of order in the streets of this city, and it is their duty to patrol those streets and arrest any disorderly characters, or criminals, whom they may find. On the other hand, the military forces have, or should have, no authority or business in the streets. If they go there, they should be subject to arrest for disorderly conduct just the same as civilians. In times of peace the military should have no privileges whatever, and the civil power should be at all times supreme. If this just and reasonable principle be adopted, then the military forces should be withdrawn altogether, and the soldiers and sailors should never be permitted to loiter about the streets, drinking and creating disturbances, as is now the case. The police must remain at all hazards, for they are necessary to the repression of crime and disorder, while the military force can readily be spared. Let the government, therefore, keep the soldiers in their barracks and the sailors on shipboard and the trouble will be solved at once, and we shall have an end of these daily fights in the public streets.

Perhaps one of the most singular and least excusable acts of ministerial authority which have thus far been recorded, was that of the acting minister of justice on the 28th ult., published on the 5th inst., in the case of the Singer Manufacturing Co. against Messrs. Max. Notmann & Co. for the unlawful use of the name "Singer" on their sewing machines. The case had been under trial over a year and a half and had passed through all the stages required by law—always favorably for the plaintiffs—until a decision was reached in the Court of Appeals (*Tribunal de Releição*) on the 29th June last, when the defendant was sentenced to 3½ months imprisonment and 2,750\$ fine. One more recourse remained—an appeal to the Supreme Tribunal—to which the defendants very properly resolved to resort. More recently, however, during the absence of the minister of justice and the temporary occupation of his office by the minister of agriculture, an effort was made by the defendants to obtain executive pardon from the sentence of imprisonment, and the acting minister, overlooking the fact that he was granting two resources—pardon and appeal—not only acceded to the petition, but entered into an adverse review of the case and the decision of the Court of Appeals. And in doing this, he not only shows marked unfamiliarity with the law and facts of the case, but he leaves it so prejudiced by the weight of his political influence that an impartial hearing in the Supreme Tribunal is now a matter of grave doubt. Aside from the merits of the case, which we have already briefly discussed, and of the impropriety of

a review of a judicial decision by a man of very slight legal training and no experience on the bench, aside from all this there remains one very important question as to the authority of a cabinet minister in such matters. If a cabinet minister, whose duties are largely political in character and who may easily be swayed by political or other influences, is to be permitted to review and reverse the decisions of the highest courts in the country, then republican government is impossible and a judiciary of the highest character and influence will never be obtained. Under the monarchy we have known a minister of agriculture to forbid judicial action in a case which he wished to have settled according to his own ideas, but such an interference with the courts under a republic ought never to be permitted. The sanctity and authority of a judicial decision ought to be scrupulously maintained at all times, for it is the one peaceful recourse of a free people against injustice and oppression. If the courts are respected and their authority maintained, the tendency will always be to elevate the character of the judges and the equity of their decisions. On the contrary, however, if all their learning and labor is to be set aside by a political official in the manner of this act of Minister Glycerio, the Brazilian people will never have a supreme tribunal worthy of the name. At the same time, it is to be deeply regretted that the very first blow to the independence and authority of the courts should have been given by one who was so largely instrumental in overthrowing the old centralized government, and from whom heterodox ideas of popular government and civil rights were expected.

#### CRICKET MATCH.

Below we give the result of the cricket match which took place on the beach at Santos on 3rd inst., between the eleven of the Santos and São Paulo Athletic Clubs.

The visitors went first to the wicket and were dismissed after 3½ hours play for 77 runs, of which Walbrook contributed 54.

The home team followed and at the call of time had made 73 runs for the loss of 7 wickets and Tross, who was unfortunate enough to dislocate his knee cap while running. The game finished amidst great excitement in a draw in favor of the Santos.

The fielding of the home team was very good, while Luckey and Skey batted well against time for the visitors, Rule handled very well.

The weather was fine and the game well attended.

#### SÃO PAULO XI.

W. Rule, thrown out Skey.....	0
V. Lopes, b. Kempster.....	1
W. Miller, b. Tross.....	2
P. Miller, c. Skey, b. Kempster.....	0
E. Walbrook, b. Richards.....	54
A. Oldham, c. Kempster, b. Geppi.....	0
T. Aldred, b. Finsell.....	7
A. Hindon, run out.....	0
D. Mitchell, run out.....	3
T. Blomley, not out.....	1
H. Linge, b. Richards.....	1
Extras. Byes 2, Wides 5.....	7

#### SANTOS XI.

T. W. P. Kempster, b. P. Miller.....	12
A. Young, c. Walbrook, b. Rule.....	10
W. S. Ballie, b. Rule.....	4
H. Tross, retired hurt.....	6
P. H. Geppi, b. Rule.....	8
H. Finsell, b. Rule.....	8
W. Richards, b. W. Miller.....	0
C. Purcell, b. W. Miller.....	0
A. Skey, not out.....	7
B. Luckey, not out.....	0
W. Ellis, not out.....	7
Extras. Byes 12, 1. Byes 1, Wides 3.....	16

#### Umpires, D. A. Beaver and E. Boyes.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**  
—Gold has declined to 240 at Buenos Aires on Saturday last.

—The gold quotation at Montevideo on the 9th inst. was 128½.

—The Argentine Senate elected Sr. Deaqui as vice-president of the republic on the 9th.

—The candidacy of Gen. Bartholomeo Mitre for the presidency of Argentina was loudly proclaimed at Buenos Aires yesterday, eliciting the greatest enthusiasm.

—The school of corporals and sergeants at Buenos Aires, which took part in the recent revolution, has been dissolved. The infantry battalions have also been reorganized.

—The resignation of President Juarez Celman was offered and accepted on the 6th inst. He first offered to resign on the 5th, but the Senate declined to accept. Unable to organize a ministry, he was compelled to again tender his resignation on the 6th which was accepted by a vote of 61 against 21.

—A popular manifestation was given to Sr. Leandro Alvarado at Buenos Aires yesterday, some 60,000 people taking part. In view of the fact that Alvarado was at the head of the provisional government organized during the recent insurrection, it may be inferred that the revolutionaries are suffering no very severe penalties through their recent attempt to overthrow the government.

#### TESTIMONIAL TO MR. NICOLINI.

The following names were inadvertently omitted from the list of those who signed the Testimonial to Mr. Nicolini, dated 31st July, 1890, and by their wish these names are now added:

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company,  
Brazilian Coal Co., Limited.  
William Trout  
W. J. Coggan  
James Matthew & Co.  
Milibent & Leicester.  
A. Scott Blacklow.  
George Savill.  
Hugh Young.  
Aspinall Jones & Co.  
Mansell & Cartz.  
The Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and  
Granaries, Limited.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The defalcation in the cash at the Para telegraph station has been verified to be 12,340\$32.

—Mail advises from Paráhyba of the 20th ult. that the cotton crop in that province promises to be very large.

—The organization of an association for the erection of a Protestant hospital in S. Paulo is meeting with great success in that city.

—The José Bonifácio statue, constructed for S. Paulo, is to be erected in the Largo da S. Francisco, being Rita de S. Bei, to.

—The governor of Rio de Janeiro has decreed a fine of 200\$ for every person, who, without justifiable reasons, refuses assistance to the census collectors.

—On the 9th of the population of S. João d'E. Rio, Minas Gerais, celebrated the dismissal of the intendência municipal with fireworks and general rejoicing.

—A telegram to the *Mercantil* from Santos on the 4th inst., announces the arrival there of "five spontaneous French mining ants." Almost enough for a manifestation!

—The state of Minas Gerais expended 21,327\$532 on its new statistical bureau from April 2nd to June 30th, but thus far the pay roll is the only statistical result obtained.

—A meeting is called at Bahia for the 17th, at which St. Salvador will preside, to appoint an executive committee and draw up a platform for the national party in that state.

—The winter appears to have been favorable through the northern provinces, and the rains have been abundant. The prospects for the planters appear to be generally promising.

—There were 1,023 immigrant arrivals at Santos in July, of which 610 were Italians, 261 Portuguese, 54 Spaniards, 46 Germans, and the remainder of diverse nationalities.

—The governor of S. Paulo authorized the payment of 38,981\$250 to the Sociedade Primitiva da Imigracão on the 4th inst., for account of subsidies on the importation of immigrants.

—The importers of colchic at Peruambucan have protested against the exorbitant duties on this article of necessity. The importers claim that the consumption has fallen off 50 per cent. since 1880.

—Mail advises from Goiás that influenza has appeared in that capital and that every house has two or three persons down with it. In the military hospital there were no longer any accommodations for the patients.

—The cricket match at Santos on the 3rd, to inaugurate the Santos Athletic Club, between elevens of that city and S. Paulo, resulted in a practical victory for the former, the game ending with 77 for São Paulo and 73 for Santos with three men not out when the stumps were drawn. Santos is to be congratulated on so favorable a beginning.

—Our Santos exchanges are full of news of thefts and robberies. The city seems to be overrun with thieves of every description. The residents should organize a private force of watchmen and then punish a few of the thieves in a way that will make the exercise of their profession a little more risky than it now is.

—A decree dated on the 10th July grants authority to two citizens to build an artificial port at S. Domingos dos Torneiros, Rio Grande do Sul, and to connect this port with Porto Alegre by rail. This port of Torneiros is at the northern extremity of the Lagoa dos Búzios, and the proposed railway would give Porto Alegre communication with the sea almost in a straight line.

—On July 19th the Fernando de Noronha, penal settlement comprised 1,399 prisoners, of which 1,247 (including 27 females) were under judicial sentence and 132 under executive deportation. In addition to these the island contains a garrison, government employees and their families, together with the families of convicts eventually residing there, to a number sufficient to bring the total population up to 2,088.

—Telegrams from S. Paulo state that Dr. America Brasileiro declines to pre-emptarily to permit the use of his name on the official ticket of that state. Dr. Rangel Pestana has also expressed a very unfavorable opinion on the matter, but does not decline the nomination although he repeats his former criticisms on the manner in which the provisional cabinet amended the project of a constitution presented by the commission of which he and Dr. America Brasileiro were members.

—The cavalry detachment which has been the cause of so much disorder in Sãoos, was withdrawn from that city on the 1st inst. On embarking at the railway station, they entertained the spectators with cries of: "Death to the republican trash!" "Death to the authorities!" "Out with the people of Santos!" and "We shall be back here!" There is nothing like being under such masters as these. If they do go back, we trust the people of Santos will know how to receive them.

—A credit of 10,000\$ has been opened by the government to acquire the telegraph lines between S. Paulo and Campinas.

—It is proposed to organize a joint-stock bakery and pastry-cook's business at Maranhão with a capital of 200,000\$.

—The local press states that Sr. Americo Lobo has resigned the governorship of Paraná and that Gen. Clarindo de Queruz has been appointed.

—Wonder is expressed as to what the wife of the Bahia chief of police said to him when he returned home after appearing in public with a fainting actress in his arms. Our exchanges carefully conceal the matter.

—On the 9th Martim Jr. telegraphed that he had declined to allow his name to be included in the official ticket of representatives from Pernambuco. Sr. José Mariano is a candidate and the Pachá does not like such company.

—A military commission is making a secret investigation into the recent disturbances at Santos. The proper way would be for the civil authorities to make the investigation and to inflict the soldiers guilty of disorderly conduct.

—A dead whale recently came ashore at a place called Fere-Jego, Rio Grande do Norte. We presume the doctors had a "corpo de eleição" and found death was caused by submersive asphyxia. At least the illets in Rio always do this.

—On the 7th inst. the members of the statistical branch of the general organization were appointed for Matto Grosso. As it takes the Rio custom-house about three weeks to organize the table of receipts, we shall probably hear from Matto Grosso sometime in the next century.

—The "official" ticket for S. Paulo will present the names of Rangel Pestana, Campos Sales (minister of justice) and Prudente de Moraes (governor) for the Senate, and among the 24 names of candidates for the Chamber are to be found Francisco Glycerio (minister of agriculture), Americo Brasileiro, Antonio Prado (ex-senator), Martinho Prado Jr., Bernardo da Cunha (chief of police) and Moraes Barros. The ticket is a strong one and contains the names of some of São Paulo's ablest men, but it allows rather too many officials.

—A telegram from Juiz de Fora on the 6th relates a horrible crime committed at a place called Aguas Lindas. An unnatural father named Bento Viana Francisco Soares had tried to compel his daughter to gratify a criminal purpose, and when she refused he took her into a coffee orchard where he flogged her and then carried out his brutal intention. He then beat her so savagely, even burning her, that she died soon after. The unhappy girl told her mother of the crime, who at once denounced the brute to the police. Another daughter, younger, confesses that the unnatural father had tried to treat her in the same manner. There is only one course to pursue with such a savage—his neighbors should hang him by a public road and rifle his carcass with buckshot. The man is under arrest, and even should he be found guilty, will suffer nothing worse than a lazy sort of existence at Fernando de Noronha.

—Bahia journals give the following resolutions as adopted at the meeting of liberals and conservatives held there under the presidency of Sr. Serafina on the 24th ult.: 1st, That he at once organize the National party (or to be known otherwise, if necessary) with the object of strengthening the republic upon truly democratic bases and the promotion of the general interests of the nation. 2nd, That Conselheiros Almeida Couto and Freire de Carvalho be authorized to call a second and larger meeting at which will be elected a directory charged with promoting the means conducive to the consolidation of the new party. 3rd, That this directory upon election shall be at once authorized to formulate the programme of the party. 4th, That as a body it should abstain from the elections of September 15th. 5th, That individually, however, any member may canvass for himself, or otherwise take part in the contest.

#### RAILROAD NOTES

—Subscription lists are opened for shares in the "Vassouras e Paty de Alferes" railway company, capital 3,000,000\$.

—The July traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway system were 416,330\$270, of which 96,840\$950 were from passengers and 297,729\$310 from goods.

—The "Caris de Ferro" company of Santos held an extraordinary general meeting on the 4th inst., at which the proposal to sell or liquidate the company was rejected.

—A new steel bridge over the Rio Tietê, near S. Paulo, sixty metres long in two spans, was inaugurated by the S. Paulo Railway Co. on the 5th inst. The bridge substitutes an iron structure built some 27 years ago, and was erected without the slightest interruption to the regular traffic on the line.

—The receipts of the Recife and S. Francisco railroad for the first half of the current year amounted to 544,808\$828, and the expenditure to 312,345\$005, leaving a surplus of 232,463\$823. The company enjoys a guarantee of 7% on a capital of 14,081\$644\$. The Treasury will be called upon for 248,793\$955 to complete the sum due shareholders under the guarantee. Since the line was first opened the Treasury has paid out in interest guarantees a sum about equal to the capital invested.

—The *Correio Paulistano* hears that the principal railways of that state are on the eve of signing an agreement for the mutual guarantee of their interests, which will include the defense of their privileged rights and the improvement of their service. One of the improvements will be the laying of a third rail on the broad-gauge lines (Paulista and S. Paulo) for the accommodation of the Mogiá, Rio Claro and other narrow-gauge lines, so that merchandise can be sent to Santos without breaking bulk.

## LOCAL NOTES

—On the 5th, his birthday, Gen. Deodoro granted pardons to various convicts.

—The Coquelin-Julie company left Montevideo for this capital on the 7th inst., arriving here to-day.

—According to a local colleague the police have captured a man who exercises the "profession of a ruffian." We are really glad he is in custody.

—The minister of public instruction has authorized an increase in the number of telegraph employees whenever the needs of the service require it.

—The storm at the River has so delayed the regular mail steamers that we have been unable to forward our last week's mail for Europe until today.

—A telegram from Paris on the 3rd inst. announces the death of Ferdinand Denis, the venerable and well-known writer on Portuguese and Brazilian subjects.

—Gen. Barbosa visited the suburbs of Rio known as Piedade and Cupertina on the 3rd. The chances are that each of these districts will be granted a bank of issue.

—The work done on the old city palace, now used for the department of public instruction, postoffices and telegraphs, now amounts to a total cost of 34,948\$297.

—A citizen claims to have discovered a tree, or shrub, that can be used in the manufacture of bent furniture, such as has been imported here from Austria for a long time past.

—A sensible lacuna—our ignorance as to River Plate affairs—is to be corrected. The local press is sending a regular flood of special correspondents to spy out the Argentine weak points.

—The *Jornal* of the 7th published a list of 41 decorations [Order of the Aviz] to naval men. It almost makes one feel that we are still under the benevolent patronage of the monarchy.

—On the 3rd inst. ex-Senator Paulino José Soares de Souza assumed office as *procurador* of the Misericórdia hospital. Why is it that this position appears to be a prerequisite of prominent politicians?

—Our colleague of the *Gazeta de Notícias* recently received a skull that the legal experts on its staff are unable to classify. From the description we should say it had belonged to a Brazilian poet.

—Is pork supposed to be good diet for sick persons? We see an illegal hog was recently seized by a *fiscal* and sent to the Misericórdia hospital, but perhaps the staff of the hospital like pork-chops.

—We can not understand why Gen. Barbosa has declared war on the 500 rs. notes. They are more readily received than the "Order and Progress" coins, said to represent the same value in current funds.

—It is reported that the Liga Republicana of this city will ask the government to allow *fusões* at the polls, whose duty will be, we presume, to challenge dead voters. The idea is not a bad one, when parties are well defined.

—One of our afternoon colleagues is sending a "young poet" to Buenos Aires as a special correspondent. Those who desire a correct analysis of the political situation down there should wait for the teatler rhymester's first letter.

—The minister of war has declined to accept 52 incriminating vagabonds sent here from Sergipe, and tells the minister of justice that he can do just what he pleased with them. Gen. Peixoto has enough vagabonds in the ranks now.

—On the 6th inst. the minister of agriculture ordered the inspector of stabilized navigation companies to examine into complaints made as to food furnished upon one of the northern ports steamers of the Lloyd Brasileiro recently.

—Milk has gone up. The man who furnishes the central military hospital wants 500 rs. per litre, instead of 300 rs. as heretofore. Why not start a joint-stock company, capital 20,000,000\$, to supply condensed milk to the suffering soldier?

—The Marine Insurance Co.'s agent here is still making efforts to recover the 200,000\$ lost in the wreck of the *Buenos Aires*. It has been very difficult to procure a good diver and apparatus, but this difficulty was overcome on Saturday last when the search was renewed.

—During July the Mint coined 721,526 pieces, of which 392 were gold 20\$ and 201 gold 10\$ pieces; 408,000 silver 500 rs.; 263,000 nickel coins of 200 and 100 rs. and 50,000 bronze 40 rs. pieces. In the same month 947,700 revenue stamps and 5,666,000 postage stamps were printed.

—On the 5th inst. the anniversary of Gen. Deodoro's birthday was celebrated in a quiet way and concluded with a ball at his official residence. There was some display of lancing and the depredations, including the custom-house, were closed at about 1 o'clock. An effort was also made to secure the closing of business houses in some localities.

—The chief of police *ad interim* has been instructed to take all necessary measures to prevent the reissue of 500 reis notes received in his department, in order to facilitate their substitution by silver. If the treasury will offer a very small premium, which it can well afford to do from the profits derived from the coining of silver, the whole problem will be solved in short order.

—On the morning of the 4th it was discovered that thieves had entered the first floor of a house on the corner of Ruas do Onzevir and Primeiro de Março, which is occupied by a dentist. They had cut a hole through the floor by which they entered the exchange shop on the ground floor, where they forced the safe and secured some 30,000\$. The indications are that the burglary was committed by an expert.

—The chief of Rio's police went to Buenos Aires after all; but President Céleman was not at home.

—A company to explore *alegria granulosa*, what ever that may be, is mentioned, but the capital is not given.

—Lord Upper-Merion has subscribed, by telegram, 5,000\$ to the school, that is to be established in honor of Gen. Deodoro.

—An attempt appears to be on foot to declare the nurse at the Misericórdia hospital, who brutally murdered a midwife, to be a *Inimico*.

—A telegram dated London on the 9th states that Argentine securities are going up. We have never heard in Rio that they went down.

—Gen. Constant has decided that the blind boys are to have a new uniform. The hats will be lighted to see themselves in their new clothes.

—O Páiz thinks the election regulations should be changed. Gen. Quintino is suspicious that his popularity as a minister is less than as an editor.

—The annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal churches in Brazil will be opened in Juiz de Fora on the 13th inst., Bishop Granberry presiding.

—It is reported that the lawyer who has taken the contract to organize Brazil's code of civil laws will concoct his work in Paris, because he can be quicker there.

—The ex-warden of the penitentiary here, who had been under arrest for about a fortnight for impudent language, was discharged from custody on the 8th inst.

—The local press states that same alarm is caused by an outbreak of small-pox in the S. Christovão ward of this city. We hope the news will not be sent to Buenos Aires.

—On the 9th Gen. Deodoro had the commanding officers of the police corps before him to hear about the constant squabbles between their men and the "armed classes."

—A Brazilian production on the usages, customs and religious beliefs of Brazilian Indians, was recently read in Paris. We suppose it was: "Usages filius, customs not to be mentioned and religious belief *et al.*"

—On the 10th the *Gazeta de Notícias* has information that Mr. Robert Adams, Jr., United States minister to Brazil, had resigned and would be appointed assistant secretary of the Department of State in Washington.

—On the 10th the *Correio do Povo* somewhat indirectly states that the government would approve the ticket organized under Governor Ferreira's inspection for representatives from the state of Rio de Janeiro. We are to have official tickets then?

—According to all accounts the ferry service between this city and Niteroy is becoming almost as bad as it can be. If the Niteroy authorities are not careful, the Rio business men who live there, will be obliged to remove to some more accessible place.

—There can be no disputing the statement that the treatment of the police force of this city by the soldiers and sailors is a crying disgrace. Even the musicians are permitted to draw their swords and attack any policeman they meet! It is nothing less than a premium on lawlessness!

—On the 10th the protests of Portugal, Italy, Spain, Great Britain and Austria-Hungary against the "grand naturalization" decree are published, together with the reply of the Brazilian foreign office, but it is all old news now. Minister Quintino's reply is weak and unsatisfactory in every respect.

—On the 8th inst. the editor-in-chief of *A Tribuna* was called to the police and warned that the press decree of December 23rd was in force and he had better mind his p's and q's. In giving an account of the interview, the editor concludes that he will continue to write just what he "blame pleases."

—A number of Spanish lottery tickets were recently confiscated here by the police authorities. They came from Lisbon in registered letters and the postoffice authorities informed the police. The sale of these tickets is prohibited, but it seems very peculiar that the tickets can be seized before they are exposed for sale.

—Dr. Ferreira Nobre has succeeded in procuring and has published the telegrams relative to the blessing granted by the Pope on the Catholic party of Brazil. The blessing was granted May 30th. Why the Dr. wanted to publish the telegrams, we do not know, but in all probability it will hurt neither his Holiness nor the faithful.

—On the 10th inst. in one of the local journals are accounts of how nice the Rio police are. One of them was talking to his Jersusalém Ann and a lad stopped to hear the fun, the brute struck the child so much force that he fell senseless. Another of Rio's guards kicked his mistress—who was in an interesting condition—in the stomach and the poor creature died from the effects of such love-making.

—We take the greatest pleasure in noting that Messrs. A. Jamnitz & Bro., the well-known contractors and lumbermen of this city, gave 7,550\$ to the Protestant hospital fund a few days since. Mr. George Clark, of Clark & Co., also gave 1,000\$, and we are informed that two other parties intend to give 3,000\$ each. With such a start there can be no question as to the ultimate success of the undertaking.

—On the evening of the 8th a number of drunken soldiers and marines made things lively at the Largo do Rio. The police authorities asked for a guard from the navy-yard, which was not sent; they then applied to the Naval But the officers there were all in uniform and declined to interfere. Then a police major was insulted by one of the rowdies and ordered his arrest, whereupon a marine drew his bayonet and nearly did for the major. The two men were finally arrested and upon each was found the inevitable knife.

—When the *Jornal* goes in for a mistake, the public may be certain of a grand success. The best achievement in that line which has recently fallen under our notice was that of their dramatic critic on the 9th, who, by some unknown mortal process, called three comic actors "Christmas minstrels." It will almost make poor Ned. Christy turn his glass.

—On the 1st Sr. Silveira Costa, the lawyer of the imperial family, published a protest against the appointment of a committee to examine as to what articles of the imperial family it might suit the government to acquire. Sr. Silveira Costa points out that there must be a seller, as well as a buyer. It is peculiar. The government says: "We will take what we want; you may dispose of the rest."

—*O Brasil* on the 7th publishes a long protest—or reclamation—addressed by the Roman Catholic hierarchy to Gen. Deodoro against the excommunication of the priesthood from the electoral body, and other acts of the provisional government. It does not appear to us to be a very able document, and concludes by warning Gen. Deodoro that the prelates will combat the atheistic tendencies of the constitution step by step.

—We beg to advise our correspondents not to let their letters to steamer officers, even with the proper stamp affixed, for the post office here mere refusals to acknowledge such stamp, although great care is taken to initial it, and we are compelled to pay double postage. The new regulations of the post office are, perhaps, a fair indication of the republican government in store for us; they are becoming more and more arbitrary, and less is done to expedite mails and serve us with due care and courtesy.

—The post office authorities notify those interested that documents of value payable in Brazil can not be sent through the mails as ordinary matter or merely registered without a declaration of value under a penalty of 25 pesos fine. We should think a party was taking enough risk in sending such documents without the precaution to excuse his paying a fine, and suggest the authorities to concur in the whole amount without recourse, if they discover the trick. It looks as if the officials were searching for opportunities to annoy the public.

—Perhaps it will not be altogether uninteresting to our readers to know that we inaugurated a new motor in our printing office on Friday last, and that, too, without the slightest inconvenience to the public and with the least waste of sentiment and eloquence. There were no cards, no guests, no music, no drink, no noise, no speeches, no complications, no difficulties, no glory and no "trifly." The machine did not start off as promptly as we could have desired, but when it did start it went at its work without any hurries and without causing a single entangle. Everybody present had hardly time to notice the enthusiasm, but the old hands, who were old drivers, had little to say, and bottled up their enthusiasm for the time when the work done by the new motor shall be distributed about the office in the shape of current coin.

## MARRIED.

MARKLAND—BARKER.—On the 4th inst. before the Brazilian registrar for civil marriages at São Paulo, later at the British consulate at Santos and on the 5th at the English church, S. Paulo, by the Rev. F. E. Hollies, chaplain, Frederick Coates Markland, of Manchester, to Sarah Jane (Jennie), eldest daughter of John Barker, Esq., resident engineer, S. Paulo Railway Company.

The ceremony took place at half past seven and was fully cheerful, the church being beautifully decorated with white camellias and eucalyptus. The bride was given away by her father and was attended to the altar by Miss Annie Barker, her sister, and Miss Sybil Ellis, of S. Paulo, as bridesmaids; the groomsmen were Messrs. Arthur Harley, of Santos, and Harold Taylor, of S. Paulo. The bride's dress was of white silk with silver and pearl kid trimmings, and the bridesmaids were attired in cream China silk trimmings with silver brooches. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Barker dined at a hotel in the saloons of the Club Germânia to about 120 guests. The presents were numerous and handsome.

Everybody will wish health and happiness to Freddie Markland and his bride.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—The "Banca Economia Popular," capital 1,000,000\$, in 20\$ shares, is offered the public.

—A new bank to be called the "Banca Popular e Construtora de Santos" is under consideration in Santos.

—The Bomfim mill has raised a debenture loan of 6,000,000\$, of which particulars are not made public.

—The "Terreiros e Construções" company, 1,000,000\$ capital, will buy land in the suburbs for building purposes.

—On the 6th the shareholders of the Bomfim spinning and weaving mill decided to increase its capital to 600,000\$.

—A decree dated on the 2nd authorizes the organization of a Portuguese wine importing company, capital 1,000,000\$.

—The "Aurora de Niteroy" insurance company and the "Paraná" company, were formally organized on the 6th inst.

—The July receipts of the Maceió custom-house amounted to 33,653\$794. At Jaraguá the *consulado* receipts were 21,669\$72.

—A decree dated on the 9th opens an additional credit of 300,000\$ for the department of the interior to meet "public relief" accounts.

—The grantees of the privilege for removing Santo Antônio hill have paid into the Treasury the sum of 372,632\$966, which the government is said to have expended for the purchase of property condemned.

—The two dredges ordered by the department of agriculture for the ports of Paranaguá and Santa Catharina are to cost £5,536 6s. 8d. sterling.

—On the 6th telegrams from S. Paulo mentioned a report that a syndicate had made a proposal to purchase the S. Paulo and Rio railway company.

—The "Banco S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro" has seen off its capital, 10,000,000\$, and will shortly be installed. We overlooked this institution by some accident.

—On the 5th inst. the governor of Rio de Janeiro accepted the proposal of the Olhos Publicos company for the sewage and surface drainage of Niteroy.

—The S. Paulo and Rio railway has paid into the Treasury the sum of 37,492\$216, the share of the government over 8 per cent, earned for the latter half of 1890.

—If the Banco Hypothecário is to be organized in London, with English capital, why is there no English name in the syndicate in whom the concession is granted?

—The Barão Luiz-Brazileiro, the Manufatura de Lenha, the Agência do Alto Paranaíba and the Norte e Sul navigation company were all formally organized on the 9th inst.

—The "Rural do Brasil" company, capital 10,000,000\$, will generally assist agriculture and agriculture. Two plantations near Campinas, São Paulo, are already in treaty.

—Now that we have got down to a "Banco dos Pobres," we hear that the next step will be to organize a "Banco das Esquadras." All speculators are expected to take shares.

—The "Comissão Especial de Café" company, capital 3,000,000\$, will be a general commission business and sack coffee; besides which it may purchase land, establish colunists, etc.

—On the 5th, the "Estradas de Ferro do Caju" in Brazil, the "Estrada de Ferro do Caju" and the "Promotora de Indústria e Melhoramento" companies were formally organized.

—On the 9th an interest guarantee of 6 per cent, on 1,200,000\$ was granted the Bahia Central Sugar Factory Company, Limited, for two factories in the municipalities of Santo Amaro and Cachoeira.

—The shareholders of the S. Christovão train company are complaining that they are obliged to pay 2,000,000\$ to the municipality, while the Jardim Botânico company gets off with 1,500,000\$.

—The *Dario Oficial* on the 10th states that the period marked in the decree of January 17th last for foreign companies to file the documents required has been extended to December 31st next.

—The "Banco dos Cataguases," capital 600,000\$, is in process of organization. As its name implies, the institution proposes to extend general banking facilities to the southern district of Minas Gerais.

—The Treasury has advised the governor of Para that the bank of issue at Para will have to pay 8,000\$ per annum to the gentleman who finances its issue and 6,000\$ to him who fiscalizes the hypothecary department.

—Santos is also to have a coffee sacking and trading company. It is to be called the "Companhia Industrial de Santos," its capital is to be 2,000,000\$, and it will receive and export coffee on commission, or trade on its own account.

—On the 9th the *Jornal do Comércio* mentions a report that the concession for central sugar factories granted Messrs. Haupt & Co. by the imperial government will be modified and an extension of time granted the holders of the concession.

—The Banco Português changing its name to "Banco de Portugal e do Brasil," was formally installed on the 4th. On the same day the Banco Industrial was also installed, and finally upon the same day the União Marítima de Transportes e Lascas company also held its organization meeting.

—The "Importadora Panista" company was formally installed on the 7th inst., the following directors being elected for five years: João Baptista de Melo e Oliveira, president; H. Robertson, secretary; Joseph W. Meek, managing director. Mr. Meek soon leaves for Europe to establish commercial relations there.

—On the 6th the grantees of the concession of the Banco Hypothecário Nacional stated that in view of the requests made to them and the remarks in the press that the institution would be exclusive, they had determined to receive written proposals for sites, up to the 9th, which would be submitted to the organizers in London.

—On the 28th ult. Gen. Barkosa decided that 20,000,000\$ was quite as much money as Bahia required, and, as the Ruy Barbosa loan was authorized to issue this sum, he declined to allow the Banco da Bahia to deposit gold, or gold bonds, and issue twice the amount of the deposit, as has been granted the Banco do Brazil and Banco Nac-

ional of Rio.

—On the 8th the subscription lists were opened for shares in the "Ensacadeira de Café" company, capital 12,500,000\$, to which we have already referred. The directors will be Visconde de Arezel, Dr. João Baptista Castro and Manuel da Silva Araújo Guimarães. The *conselho fiscal* is composed of Conde de Figueiredo, Visconde de Cruzado, Barão do Andarilho, Barão de S. Clemente, Barão de Ipanema and Joaquim Rebello de Castro e Silva.



## Imports.

There is a fair movement reported since our last issue. Receipts of Flours have been small and quotations for some qualities of foreign are advanced, but the city mills have reduced their prices. The market is reported quiet, but firm as exchange is slowly lower; the quantity about 100,000 bushels. Cables report a large quantity of flour from the port of New York White and a small shipment from Baltimore, all of which has been sold. Pitch Pine is quoted rather higher and the markets are firm. Kerosene is about unchanged and Lead remains at about where it was a week ago. Gold Corn is high and the market is firm. Tin is also reported rather better in tone. Coal-fish is unchanged; a cargo of Canadian has arrived and a small quantity of Norwegian. Dealers express a belief that there can be no great improvement in the market until the old Canadian has been moved off.

**Flour.**—Receipts since our last report are:

Arrived, from the United States:	
Strong marks.....	7,574 hds.
Alike, from Baltimore.....	1,500 " "
Solder marks.....	130 "
Castore, from Trieste.....	900 "
Smoky marks.....	400 "
Cavitha, from River Plate;	200 "
	1,934 hds.

Sales and withdrawals are about 3,000 hds. in first hands estimated to be 15,500 hds. American 500 " Trieste 15,000 ".

Brokers report the market quiet, but firm, at the following quotations:

Tunis.....	17,350 - 18,500
Richmond est.....	15,000 - 16,000
do do.....	14,500 - 14,500
Baltimore est.....	15,750 - 16,000
do 2nd.....	15,000 - 15,250
Western & Interior.....	15,000 - 15,750
River Plate.....	13,000 - 14,000
City Mills.....	15,000 - 15,500

Pitch Pine.—Receipts. The market is reported firm at 15,500 - 16,000 per dozen.

**White Pine.**—Receipts have been 108,777 feet per Calendar from New York, sold at 11.15 per foot, and 50,725 feet per Alike from Baltimore, sold at 10.15. New York timber is still quoted at 11.15 and the market reported firm.

**Spruce Pine.**—Nothing new.

**Swedish Pine.**—Nothing new.

**Kerosene.**—Receipts have been 10,000 cases per Calendar and 10,000 cases per Advance. The quotations are about unchanged at \$3.50 per 100 cases.

**Lard.**—Receipts are 925 kegs, 10 cases per Alike and 300 kegs, 10 cases per Advance. The market is still flat at the following quotations, viz: Gemgebs in flats, 320 " per lb.; and at other ports, 320 " per lb. and Lard brand 310 - 320 " in flats and 320 " per lb.

**Rosin.**—Receipts are 100 lbs. Brokers still quote the usual mark at \$3.50 - \$4.00 per lb.

**Turpentine.**—We may quote at 540 - 570 rs per kilogramme, which shows a slight advance. Receipts have been 320 cases.

**Coral.**—Receipts since our last report have been:

1,820 tons per Carteguashan, from Cardiff	1,600 "
1,600 " " Spomandor, do	500 "
200 " Andromeda, from Greenock,	400 "
200 " Precis, from Grangemouth,	400 "

All to dealers and ship companies.

**Indian Corn.**—Receipts 6,210 bags per Custosa and the market is advanced to \$3.50 - \$4.00 per bag, and it is reported firm at the advance.

**Hay.**—Brokers do not change quotations of 55 - 60 rs per kilogramme. There have been no receipts.

**Bian.**—River Plate is still quite nominal and city mills is unchanged at \$1.00 - \$1.20 per bag.

**Cement.**—Receipts are 400 lbs. British per Keg. Quotations unaltered, viz: British 75,000 - 75,500, German 75,000 - 75,500.

**Rice.**—Receipts are a few hundred bags per steamer. The feeling appears to be somewhat improved and the quotations furnished us are \$4.00 - \$4.50 per bag for Rangoon. There are at least two large cargoes still off at our port.

**Codfish.**—Receipts have been 1,143 tubs per Bonny Mary from Gaspé and 1,143 cases per Bonny Mary from Gaspe. They are said to be good, but the market is still flat. The quotations are: Canadian tubs, still nominal, do. new 1,820 - 1,850; Norwegian cases, 24,000 - 25,000. The market is said to be very flat and no hopes are expressed of a better feeling until the market is relieved of the old Canada fish that weighs upon it.

## BAHIA.

From Messrs. Vaughan, McNair & Co's Market Report, dated July 31st.

**Sugar.**—Without alteration. About 3,000 bags regular brown have sold for distilling purposes at \$1.00 per lb., while sales for export have taken place. Stock about 2,500 bags.

**Cotton.**—Only some 500 bags have changed hands at \$4.40 per kilo. Entries have been small and we are now without stocks.

**Coffee.**—Quiet, but firm. Exchange, however, has somewhat improved and about 3,000 bags Velinga and Narvalo have been sold at \$3.75 per lb. for 10 kilos, for second and 6500 for first quality entries continue to be small, due to the prevalence of bad weather, and the bulk of the crop will be later than usual to market. Stock first quality 2,000 bags.

**Hides.**—There has been some demand for dry and about 5,000 have been disposed of at prices varying with exchange, from 320 - 330 " per kilo. The rainy weather preventing the preparation of dried-salt, dealers have decided upon shipping them for own account and quotations of dried-salt are therefore nominal.

**PASSAYA.**—Entries are smaller than ever for the past fortnight and dealers have advanced their prices, which they have obtained in some instances for the better qualities, but exporters seem inclined to purchase inferior. Last quotations were at \$1.00 - \$1.20 for good and \$1.00 for fair quality; about 100 tons being sold.

**Rubber.**—About 3,000 kilos have changed hands at \$4.00 per 15 kilos.

**Rosewood.**—A sale of about 30 tons at \$1.00 per 15 kilos has been reported. Market dull and stock about 700 tons.

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

From Messrs. Thomsen & Co's Market Report, dated July 31st.

Killings of cattle have ceased in the River Plate also since our last report; the excess in the total slaughter as compared with last season is now reduced to about 17,000 head.

**Hides.**—As we said there is nothing of interest to report. Skinners are holding back their supplies, but the market is a small scale, while the demand, chiefly for shipment to Europe, has further increased and prices have risen very firmly at 1.25 " per kilo cost, steamer freight and commission for America, and 1.20 " per kilo 1.25 " per kilo, for heavy dyed hides, at which quotations there are still some difficulties for the moment. Business has been limited to sales of pure Alegre hides, the Pelotas *barigau*'s having been unwilling to sell their small stocks at the prices offered by exporters, in hope that exchange may again decline shortly, and thus enable them to sell at higher exchange prices until they can now obtain the rising rate of exchange. We estimate stocks of hides of all descriptions in Potosí Alegre and Pelotas, at about 10,000.

**Horsehair.**—Has continued in extremely lively demand at equal to 440 " per kilo, cost, steamer freight and commission, but only very small lots were offered for sale during the month.

**Bunkers.**—In that for pottery purposes there has been nothing done, there being no stocks disposable.

**Frigates.**—Continue to be low, viz: 80 per ton, baleau to the River Mersey and 50, dry rides to New York.

Export of hides since January 1st:

	dry	salted	dry	salted
Europe.....	234,160	360,044	86,626	325,235
United States.....	117,392	—	121,656	—

Total.....

## Imports.

There are fair movements reported since our last issue. Receipts of Flours have been small and quotations for some qualities of foreign are advanced, but the city mills have reduced their prices. The market is reported quiet, but firm as exchange is slowly lower; the quantity about 100,000 bushels. Cables report a large quantity of flour from the port of New York White and a small shipment from Baltimore, all of which has been sold. Pitch Pine is quoted rather higher and the markets are firm. Kerosene is about unchanged and Lead remains at about where it was a week ago. Gold Corn is high and the market is firm. Tin is also reported rather better in tone. Coal-fish is unchanged; a cargo of Canadian has arrived and a small quantity of Norwegian. Dealers express a belief that there can be no great improvement in the market until the old Canadian has been moved off.

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Pitch Pine.—Receipts. The market is reported firm at 15,500 - 16,000 per dozen.

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**Spruce Pine.**—Nothing new.

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## STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

August 9th, 1890.

## **GOVERNMENT BONDS**

<i>Present amount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>Denomination</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
181,541,700\$						
119,600	Jan.—July	5	Applies.....	100\$—1,000\$	960\$000	955\$000—958\$000
18,775,500	do	4	do .....	1,000\$		
31,675	Apr.—Oct.	6	Gold Loui 1868.....	1,000	1,140 000	1,150 000
109,654,000	Quarterly	4½	do 1870.....	1,000	1,105 000	1,115 000
	do	4	do 1889.....	500—1,000	97 90	

## DEBENTURES.

<i>Present Amount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate %</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quantity</i>
1,300,000\$	May—Nov.	8	RAILWAYS.			
1,300,000	do	6½	Bragantina.....	200\$	195\$	188,000
1,133,200	Jan.—July	6½	Campos and Camugola .....	200	187	—
15,167,000	Apr.—Oct.	6½	Juiz de Fora and Plain .....	200	192	—
L\$49,610	do	5-6	Leopoldina.....	200	191	190,000
20,000	Jan.—July	5	do gold .....	50	50	—
30,600	Apr.—Oct.	7	do gold .....	50	87	—
L\$1,125,000	Jan.—July	7	Rio das Flores .....	100	84	—
1,000,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	Sapucaí.....	100	91	170,000
L\$1,171,000	Jan.—Sept.	7	do gold .....	200	169	170,000
L\$17,150	Apr.—Oct.	6	Sorocaba.....	450	440	—
650,000	Jan.—July	7	do gold .....	100	83½	89½
L\$787,500	do	7	União Valenciana.....	200	140	—
431,533	Jan.—July	5	TRANSPORTS.			167,000—169,000
779,500	do	7	Gant. e Vias Férreas.....	200	168	—
L\$50,250	do	7	Carreiras Urbanas .....	500	499	—
240,000	Feb.—Aug.	6	Niteróby gold .....	100	107	100
150,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Pernambuco .....	200	198	—
278,000	Jan.—July	6½	S. Paulo and S. Minas .....	200	198	—
1,377,390	May—Nov.	8	Ferry .....	100	100	—
12,000,000	Jun.—Dec.	7	Lloyd Barbeiro .....	200	210	—
784,000	Apr.—Oct.	8½	CENTRAL SULAM. FALCONIS.			
1,500,000	Jan.—July	7	Brasil .....	200	180	—
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6½	Quissamá .....	200	192	—
2,000,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	Rio Branco .....	200	169	—
95,000	Jan.—July	7	MILLS.			
1,800,000	May—Nov.	7	Alfândega .....	200	202	500
1,128,000	do	7	Indústria .....	200	202	—
713,000	Apr.—Oct.	7½	Bom Fim .....	200	22	—
583,000	do	7	Brazil Industrial .....	200	200	—
600,000	do	7	Caricóia .....	200	210	—
L\$1,350,000	Jan.—July	7	Confiança Industrial .....	200	200	—
300,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Indústria Mincor .....	200	192	—
303,000	Jan.—July	7	Porto Velho .....	200	—	—
1,000,000	do	6½	Pão Grande .....	200	193	—
1,000,000	June—Dec.	6½	Ronk .....	200	—	—
350,000	May—Nov.	7	S. Christovão .....	200	—	—
210,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	S. João .....	200	108	—
197,000	Jan.—July	7	S. Lazarus do Aleixo .....	100	—	—
330,000	do	6½	S. Pedro do Aleixo .....	100	—	—
300,000	Mar.—Sept.	8	S. Jerônimo [coal] .....	100	95	—
L\$2,010,000	do	7½	MISCELLANEOUS.			
150,000	Feb.—Aug.	7½	Auditoria .....	100	80	—
190,000	Jan.—July	8	Carangueira e S. Joaquim gold .....	100	—	—
L\$65,000	do	5	Construtora .....	200	—	—
498,800	do	6	Elevador e Fábr. do Chumbo .....	100	92	90
1,600,000	Mar.—Sept.	6½	Dosear de Olarias Pulpiticas .....	200	105	—
L\$1,350,000	May—Nov.	7	Dosor D. Pedro II .....	200	—	—
600,000	do	7	Fábr. de Sal .....	200	—	—
900,000	Jun.—July	8	Fábr. de Sabão Ind. & Colon. .....	200	—	—
300,000	do	6	Melhoramento U. de Niteri .....	200	—	—
1,000,000	do	7	Nacionál de Óleos .....	200	183	—
1,000,000	do	8	Nova Industrial .....	100	100	500
300,000	Apr.—Oct.	8	Palme Fazenda S. Theodoro .....	100	90	—
500,000	Mar.—Sept.	6½	Serviços Marítimos .....	200	192	—

## HYPOTHECARY NOTES

Present Amount	Interest Available	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Local value	Closing quotation
645,200\$	June—Dec.	5	Brasil .....	100\$	100 <sup>b</sup>	—
13,26,000	Jan.—July	5	Circulo Regul do Brasil .....	100	99	—
	do	5	do gall.	£115.5	100 <sup>c</sup> 100	—
4,897,400	Apr.—Oct.	6	Circulo Realde S. Paulo .....	100\$	100 <sup>b</sup>	—
4,671,800	....	6	Estdos Unidos .....	100	99 <sup>b</sup>	—
8,000	....	5	do gall.	100	—	—
6,363,800	May—Nov.	6	Predital .....	100	86	87 <sup>b</sup> —

RAILWAYS

Capital	Capital fund up	Reserve fund	Companies	Discounted fund	Nominal value	Last value	Closing quotation
12,000,000\$	1,813,000\$	2,667,36	Bahia and Minas .....	11,800\$	July 84	200\$	..
4,000,000	800,000	50,000	Bahio de Araripe .....	3,150\$	Aug 95	2,100	2
50,000,000	50,000,000	461,251	Leopoldina .....	100\$	Aug 95	10\$	75 500
			do with call .....	3,000\$	July 84	200	115 000
12,000,000	12,000,000	91,0136	Mato Grosso and Campos .....	100\$	Aug 95	10\$	100 000
291,000	291,000	8,525	Monte Chirio .....	100\$	Aug 95	10\$	15 000
3,000,000	600,000	600,000	Muzambinho .....	100\$	Aug 95	40	..
14,000,000	9,075,000	200 168	Oeste de Minas .....	6,000\$	Apr. 95	200	200 000
	450,000	..	do 2 series .....	7 " 000	Apr. 95	50	..
	600,000	..	do 3 series .....	7 " 000	Jan 95	20	..
			do the sub-subsidiaries .....	6,000\$	May 89	200	180 000
			Rio das Flores .....	8,000\$	July 91	200	190 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	1,719,800	S. Paulo and Rio .....	1,000\$	July 84	200	100 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	6,414,12	do x subs .....	100\$	July 84	200	54 000
		1,114,11	do the sub-subsidiaries .....	100\$	July 84	200	54 000
30,000,000	6,000,000	1,114,11	Santos .....	2,000\$	July 91	40	108 000
35,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	Sorocabana .....	1,000\$	June 95	200	320 000-330
	5,200,000	5,200,000	do prolongation .....	3,000\$	June 95	40	118 000
10,000,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	Sul Paulista .....	600\$	Feb 94	200	72 000
	1,186,173	38,816	Unitar Valencia .....	600\$	July 91	200	70 000
			do the do do do .....	600\$	July 91	200	70 000

MILLIS

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotati-</i>
2,100,000\$	2,100,000\$	163,212\$	Allianca Boticário	— July 90	200\$	350-500	1135-1200
400,000	400,000	..	Boticário Industrial	850-1000	..	217 000	— 215\$
3,000,000	3,000,000	63,273	Brazilian	8 nov - Aug 90	100	200 000	100 000 -
310,000	300,000	..	Carioica	12 nov - July 90	200	..	..
1,200,000	600,000	74,924	Confúcia Industrial	12 nov - July 90	200	240 000	..
..	300,000	4,312	do 2 series	6 nov - July 90	140	120 000	..
2,400,000	480,000	..	Correio do Sul	1 apr - July 90	60	62 000	64 000 -
400,000	400,000	..	D. Isabel	..	10	..	..
500,000	500,000	..	Industrial Mineira	..	200	220 000	..
600,000	600,000	9,092	Industrial Oeste Paulista	..	200	270 000	..
220,000	155,649	..	Nacional de Seda	..	140	15 000	..
200,000	375,000	..	Pão Grande	..	200	200 000	..
400,000	400,000	..	Progresso Ind. do Brasil	9 nov - July 90	200	220 000	..
4,000,000	600,000	33,605	Riuk	9 nov - July 90	200	170 000	— 168
3,000,000	1,000,000	227,323	S. Christovam	1 750 - July 90	110	80 000	..
1,250,000	600,000	19,377	do 2 series	14 nov - July 88	200	..	..
..	318,000	..	S. J. do Rio Preto	7 500 - July 90	200	210 000	210 000 -
1,000,000	550,000	838	do 2 series	2 150 - Jun 90	200	210 000	210 000 -
1,750,000	700,000	31,778	S. Lazarro	..	160	..	..
..	600,000	16,415	do 2 series	10 nov - July 90	200	210 000	..
850,000	600,000	..	S. Pedro de Alcântara	— Aug 90	200	200 000	..

BANKS.

Capitais	Capital fund up	Reserve fund	Nature	Dividend paid	Nom. value	Last sale	Closing quotitons
RIO DE JANEIRO							
10,000,000\$	30,676,400\$	25,615\$	Agricola do Brasil .....	\$100—July 90	80\$	120\$000	... — 120\$000
1,000,000	100,000		Allianca do Brasil .....		20		
5,000,000	500,000	84,143	Amilux .....	6 000—July 90	100	150 000	
***	80,000		do 2 series .....	2 400—July 90	60	114 100	105\$000—114 000
M 10,000,000	M 2,500,000		Brasilanische .....				
100,000,000	113,019,000	18,031,095	Brazil .....	10 000—July 90	200	281 000	981 000—285 000
3,000,000	300,000		do 2 series .....	3 0 0—July 90	147 010	139 600—144 000	
4,000,000	40,000,000		Clases Laboratorias .....		20		
12,000,000	4,738,400	42,582	Colombiano e Agricola .....		40		
20,000,000	111,000,000	44,650,000	Comercial do Rio de Jan .....	5 000—July 90	80	82 500	82 500—83 500
1,000,000	5,000,000	54,761	Comerciante .....	10 000—July 90	200	258 000	253 000—265 000
20,000,000	14,000,000	4,635,000	Comerciante .....	4 600—July 90	100	125 000	125 000—125 000
80,000,000	31,416,281	71,533	Constructo do Bimill .....	11 000—July 90	200	210 000	210 000—215 000
1,000,000	925,000	91,174	Credito Comercial .....	2 000—July 90	65	65 000	66 000—66 000
1,000,000	100,000		Credito Mercantil .....	9 500—July 90	100	120 000	120 000—115 000
20,000,000	100,000,000	22,000	Crédito Puhbas .....	6 000—July 90	100	100 000	100 000—100 000
***	2,500,000	590,127	Credito Real do Brasil .....	5 90—July 90	80	201 000	201 000—204 000
			do 2 series .....	5 90—July 90	20		
5,000,000	1,935,540	..	Deposito e Comercio dep .....	5 90—July 90	40	45 000	21 000—21 000
L 10,000,000	L 4,584,550	L 100,000	Difusao Brasil .....	15 000—July 90	200	275 000	
100,000,000	100,000,000	684,538	Estudos Unidos do Brasil .....	1 130—July 90	100	110 000	107 000—110 000
3,200,000	350,000		Federal do Brasil .....		10		
1,000,000	100,000		Finamune .....		10		
10,000,000	1,100,000		Franco-Brazileiro .....		40	45 000	41 000—41 000
8,000,000	9,000,000	1,070,000	Industrial e Mercantil .....	1 000—July 90	200	210 000	
***	1,100,000		do 2 series .....	1 000—July 90	4	4 000	4 000—4 000
			Intermediario .....	8 000—July 90	100	167 000	
20,000,000	7,192,190	20,000	Industria e Comercio .....	4 000—July 90	60	115 000	114 000—115 000
20,000,000	6,100,000	71,936	Industria e Comercio .....	4 000—July 90	200	210 000	
L 1,250,000	L 125,000	L 100,000	Industria e Comercio .....	25—Apl 90	10		
2,000,000	2,000,000	61,000	Indumenta dos Varegistas .....	10 000—July 90	200	210 000	
1,000,000	72,000		Indumenta dos Varegistas .....		4	4 000	
9,000,000	26,991,060	300,000	Nacional do Brasil (gral) .....	4 000—July 90	200	90,000	89 300—92 000
5,000,000	10,000,000		Operarios .....		4	4 000	
1,000,000	200,000		Povo .....		4		
3,000,000	3,100,000	200,000	Populai .....	6 000—July 90	100	114 000	114 000—116 000
1,000,000	504,100	4,320	Rio do Janeiro .....	2 500—July 90	90	50 000	50 000—50 000
11,000,000	10,000,000	4,320,000	Rio do Janeiro .....	2 500—July 90	50	50 000	50 000—50 000
5,000,000	10,000,000	21,000,000	Sociedade Brasiliense .....	6 000—July 90	200	210 000	
20,000,000	3,000,000	22,169	Sul-Americanca .....	2 000—July 90	60	120 000	120 000—120 000
10,000,000	3,000,000	91,521	União de Credito .....	2 400—Apl 90	200	225 000	225 000—220 000
PROVINCIAL							
10,122,400\$	1,250,000\$	306,857\$	Credito Reil S. Paulo .....	3 000—July 90	50	61 000	61 000—61 000
	750,000		do 2 series .....	6 90—July 90	10	20 000	22 000—22 000
***	1,807,750	..	do com. dep .....	6 90—July 90	20	20 500	
1,000,000	1,000,000	50,000	Lavorina .....	5 000—July 90	100	125 000	
11,000,000	1,100,000	750,000	Mercantil, Santos .....	10 000—July 90	200	230 000	
500,000	500,000		do 2 series .....	2 500—July 90	50	20 000	20 000—20 000
500,000	500,000	10,000	Populai, S. Paulo .....	2 500—July 90	50	20 000	20 000—20 000
10,000,000	5,000,000	75,000	S. Paulo .....	8 000—July 90	100	210 000	210 000—210 000
23,000,000	19,430,400	..	União, do .....		40	68 000	
3,000,000	1,000,000		Credito Real, Minas .....	2 000—July 90	20	100 000	100 000—100 000
3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Minas Geraes .....	12 000—July 90	200	100 000	100 000—100 000
2,000,000	1,000,000	181,303	Universitario .....	3 000—July 90	200	425 000	380 000—380 000
			do 2 series .....	3 000—July 90	40		
5,000,000	1,000,000	204,000	Credito Reil, R. G. do Sul .....		20		

## SHIPPING.

Captain	Captain and w.p.	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
£15,500, 20,000,000 <sup>£</sup>	£9,500,171 1/2	£50,000	Amazon Steam Navigation Lloyd Brasiliense the S. João da Barra e Campos	— July 90 — — 7.622 July 80	£12 10s. 100s. 90 125 10s.	97,000 122,000 70,000 125,000	— — — 175 <sup>£</sup>
£1,000, 1,000,000 <sup>£</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
£1,000, 1,000,000 <sup>£</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
£1,000, 1,000,000 <sup>£</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital fund up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend fund	Nondivid. value	Last sale	Closing quin. value
1,000,000	200,000	10,147	Allianca .....	1,800 - July 90	200\$	1,800	
1,000,000	750,000	24,707	Argos Fluminense .....	25 cent - Jan. 90	250	350,000	
1,000,000	200,000	10,502	Melado .....	1 cent - Jan. 90	10	9,500	
2,000,000	200,000	0,000	Bonatia .....	1 cent - Jan. 90	20	11,000	
4,000,000	200,000	11,781	Comil, spa .....	2 cent - Jan. 90	20	31,000	
4,000,000	5,000,000	2,072	Fabril, spa .....	8 cent - Jan. 90	125	60,000	
2,000,000	200,000	0,000	Fundação .....	9 cent - Jan. 90	20	140,000	
2,000,000	200,000	1,737	Gerdau .....	9 cent - Jan. 90	20	50,000	
2,000,000	200,000	0,000	Itaú .....	1 cent - July 90	100	12,000	
2,000,000	200,000	0,000	Itaú Investimentos .....	1 cent - July 90	100	12,000	
8,000,000	100,000	20,100	Integridade .....	1 cent - Jan. 91	10	0,000	
1,000,000	100,000	7,201	Lealdade .....	1 cent - July 90	10	15,000	
1,000,000	200,000	0,000	Nova Permanente .....	2 cent - July 90	10	15,000	
5,000,000	200,000	0,000	Novo Banco .....	3 cent - July 90	100	15,000	
5,000,000	200,000	0,000	Promdesar .....	3 cent - July 90	100	15,000	
1,000,000	100,000	0,000	Unibanco, des. Xerx 18-1822	1 cent - July 90	20	49,000	

#### INTERAMWAYS

Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Principal paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotient
\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	112,510\$ Carriz Urbanos .....	\$500 — July 90	200\$	250,000	—
9,000,000	9,000,000	Jardim Botânico .....	1,200 — July 90	700	175 nos	— 175
5,000,000	5,000,000	Pernambuco .....	1,100 — July 90	100	90,000	—
1,200,000	600,000	Porto Alegre .....	3,100 — July 90	200	200	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	S. Paulo .....	5,200 — July 90	200	200	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	S. Caetano .....	15,000 — July 90	200	200	— 200
		Chitãozinho .....				— 305

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## MISCELLANEOUS

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<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Distributable fund</i>	<i>Reserves/ value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing value</i>
100,000	100,000	—	Agro. Coloniz. de Vassouras	....	200\$	198,000	—
500,000	200,000	—	Agro. S. Sebastião.....	....	200	200,000	—
7,000,000	7,000,000	—	Can. e Viação Fluminense .....	4'000 — July go	200	205,000	—
765,400	765,400	223,000	Caranguejo Fluminense .....	10'000 — July go	200	210,000	—
1,500,000	300,000	30,947	Companhia e Lavradio .....	3'000 — July go	10	38,000	—
300,000	—	—	Companhia e Indústria .....	—	200	200,000	—
1,500,000	1,200,000	300,000	Condilândia .....	—	200	200,000	—
200,000	120,000	—	Elevador e Fábr. de Chumbo .....	4'000 — July go	200	203,000	—
—	22,200	—	do 2 series .....	—	40	..	—
10,000,000	4,500,000	—	Empreza de Obra Pública .....	7'25 6% — July go	200	335,000	—
150,000	55,000	—	Fábrica de Biscoitos .....	7'25 6% — July go	40	90,000	—
1,500,000	1,500,000	—	Fábrica de Biscoitos .....	—	100	100,000	—
2,200,000	220,000	223,000	Indústria Flum. (Kiosques) .....	8'000 — July go	50	47,000	428,000
5,000,000	2,101,000	—	Lavoura, Ind. & Coloniz. ....	—	200	..	—
1,300,000	1,200,000	—	Nacional de Óleos .....	8'000 — July go	200	..	—
490,000	200,000	—	Nova Indústria .....	—	200	..	—
—	41,000	—	Paraná e São Paulo (C. F.) .....	2 series .....	—	200	..
1,500,000	1,200,000	—	Pastoril, Agric. & Industrial .....	8'000 — Apr. go	100	55,000	—
1,000,000	900,000	—	Pastoril Mineira .....	6 nov. — Jan. go	120	150,000	—
650,000	470,000	—	Phosphat de Cal .....	—	120	50,000	—
2,100,000	100,000	—	Saneamento da Rio .....	2'000 — July go	4'000	57,000	— 6
7,126,000	1,200,000	—	Serviços Marítimos .....	7'500 — July go	200	203,000	200,000
4,840,000	1,200,000	493,565	Sherritt Gordon mines .....	—	115	115,000	130,000
—	850,000	—	do 2 series .....	—	5	..	—
—	300,000	—	União .....	16 nov. — July go	200	210,000	—

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